

Bulletin

OF THE

National Tuberculosis Association

Vol. VI

FEBRUARY, 1920

No. 2

Tuberculosis Seal for 1920

A Report of the Chicago Convention

Important decisions regarding the program of work for the year and the financial campaign of 1920 were made at a conference of representatives of state associations and the National Tuberculosis Association in Chicago on January 8, 9, 10.

Reports made at the opening of the conference indicated that the proceeds of the 1919 Christmas seal sale will be more than \$4,100,000.

About 70 anti-tuberculosis workers attended, representing 41 states. A day and a half was devoted to a discussion of preliminary arrangements for a financial campaign, and another day and a half was devoted to such program topics as state medical field service; modern health crusade; medical examination day campaign; co-operation between the state health authorities and tuberculosis associations; budget reports and report forms; organization units; nursing; important points in the Framingham work; county and community consultation service; standards for sanatorium classification; post-graduate schools; tuberculosis education in undergraduate medical schools; and sanatorium home treatment experiment.

Of primary importance and interest to tuberculosis workers will be the announcement that a tuberculosis seal will be issued by the National Tuberculosis Association this year in place of the Red Cross Seal used for the last eleven years, with the exception of 1918, when

as a war emergency the American Red Cross took over the use of the seal for its membership campaign and appropriated \$2,500,000 for anti-tuberculosis work. The issuance of a seal bearing the double-barred cross was decided upon following an announcement that the American Red Cross would withdraw the use of its name and symbol on the seal hereafter. Dr. Charles J. Hatfield, managing director of the National Association, announced that the Red Cross had made its decision after careful consideration, although it retained a deep interest in tuberculosis work, which is closely allied with the health work now being undertaken by the Red Cross itself. (Letters published elsewhere in this issue give the details of arrangements.)

In addition to a resolution recommending a tuberculosis seal campaign, the conference favored a price of one cent each for the seals as in former years, and recommended that the dates of the campaign be set for some time within the period of November 20 to December 25.

It was generally felt that the campaign for 1920 should be less grandiose in scale and more conservative in method. The National Association was asked to develop its plans for the current year's campaign to this end.

A committee of five was appointed to pass upon a seal design at the earliest possible moment, so that the work of

printing the seals may be started early in the year. It was also decided to use health bonds in addition to seals as in 1919. Such supplies as posters, booths, envelopes, and plates and mats for newspaper use may also be issued.

The important question of percentages was not decided upon, in view of the impossibility of ascertaining at this time the probable costs of the 1920 campaign.

The conference voted to continue the complete system of accounting for funds which was inaugurated in 1919 for the expenditure of the Red Cross appropriation. All local associations will be called upon by state associations to render budgets for the year and to report quarterly on the expenditure of Red Cross seal funds. The state associations, in turn, will submit a budget to the National Tuberculosis Association for the entire year and will make quarterly reports of expenditure.

A policy of cooperation between the state health authorities and the National Tuberculosis Association was presented in order to guide the state associations in working with state boards of health. This outline will be printed in the March BULLETIN.

When the conference turned to consideration of the methods and programs of the work for 1920, the presentation of various topics by staff members of the National Association brought out a general discussion and a valuable ex-

(Continued on page 2)

Nominating Committee Appointed

The Committee on Nominations to present to the annual meeting of the National Tuberculosis Association on April 22, 23 and 24 nominations for twelve directors to serve for terms of five years has been appointed by President Victor C. Vaughan. The members of the committee are Dr. Vincent Y. Bowditch, Chairman, 506 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.; Dr. Edward R. Baldwin, Saranac Lake, N. Y.; Dr. W. Jarvis Barlow, 616 Security Building, Los Angeles, Cal.; Dr. Hoyt E. Dearholt, 558 Jefferson Street, Milwaukee, Wis.; and Dr. Henry W. Hoagland, 808 N. Nevada Avenue, Colorado Springs, Colo. Members of the National Association are invited to send to the member of the Nominating Committee residing nearest to them suggestions for possible candidates for the Board of Directors of the National Association.

Don't forget the dates, April 22, 23 and 24. Don't forget the place, Hotel Statler, St. Louis.

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Tuberculosis Seal for 1920

(Continued from page 1)

change of ideas. It is planned to hold a similar session for at least one day in conjunction with the annual meeting of the National Association in St. Louis, April 22, 23, 24, and the National Conference of Tuberculosis Secretaries, which also had two days' session during the Chicago conference, are planning to devote a day in St. Louis to discuss various topics.

Tuberculosis Work in Europe

During October Dr. David R. Lyman and Dr. Charles J. Hatfield spent about six weeks in Great Britain and France

(Continued on page 9)

LOAN SERVICE

Several months ago the Bulletin carried an announcement of the establishment of a new department of the National Association, the Loan Service. Since then, guided by inquiries and suggestions from the field, the various divisions of this new department have been gradually taking shape until now the National Association is able to offer to state and local associations a service which, if exploited to its fullest possibilities, should materially facilitate the work of tuberculosis education and prevention as well as the housing and care of patients.

Scrap Books

Perhaps the most important feature of the Loan Service are the scrap books, consisting of carefully selected material bound and mounted in loose-leaf volumes, which cover as completely as possible certain definite phases of the tuberculosis campaign. These books will not only save much of the time and labor ordinarily spent in research, but will place before the reader in one volume most of the authoritative information available on a given subject.

Two subjects have thus far been covered—the county tuberculosis campaign, and the traveling clinic and exhibit car. In order to simplify the problem of conducting a successful county hospital campaign for those who have had little experience in work of this kind, the scrap-book contains a complete outline for developing a campaign, together with samples of circular letters, printed leaflets, and publicity and advertising matter which have been used successfully in different parts of the country. The book on traveling clinic and exhibit cars contains suggestions as to various types of automobile chassis and bodies, diagrams and photographs of cars now in use by tuberculosis associations, and descriptive leaflets regarding equipment such as lighting plants, portable motion-picture machines, lockers, scales, etc. A special section of the book offers suggestions for a publicity program and includes literature on child welfare and tuberculosis work which may be obtained from various sources and used for general distribution.

A book on occupational therapy and a series of small books on local campaigns, such as poster contests, clean-up campaigns, and industrial campaigns are now in course of preparation.

As rapidly as duplicates of all scrap-books can be completed, copies will be sent to the offices of the regional secretaries. The National Association will welcome suggestions from the field for similar books on other subjects.

Motion Pictures

Three new films have recently been added to the motion-picture service of the National Association—"The Modern Health Crusade," "Jinks," and a short film entitled "A Town Under the Microscope" which shows the activities of the Framingham Demonstration. All three films may be rented at the usual rate,

60 cents per day, transportation extra, or prints may be purchased outright. In addition, negotiations are now under way for printing and distributing the medical film of the War Department, "The Diagnosis of Tuberculosis," and the National Association is cooperating with the National Organization for Public Health Nursing in the production of a film which is to contain several scenes on tuberculosis nursing.

A list of more than 10,000 non-theatre exhibitors including schools, colleges, hospitals, clubs, commercial firms, etc., is at the disposal of state and local associations who own films and who wish to give these films the largest distribution possible in their own state.

Lantern Slides

A collection of photographs and posters is now being made for a revised list of lantern slides which will be printed and ready for distribution about March 15th. Until then, lantern slides from the stock list now in use will be for sale at 30c each. A stock lecture entitled "How to Prevent Consumption," accompanied by 27 slides may be purchased at \$8.00 per set.

Cuts and Photographs

More than 2,000 photographs on every phase of the tuberculosis campaign are kept on file and are loaned free of charge on request for as long a period as they may be needed. The cuts which appear in the publications of the National Association may also be borrowed for a period not to exceed one month.

The Loan Service has been established for the purpose of assisting tuberculosis workers in the solution of some of the problems which continually confront them and on which they may need assistance, and also to afford a medium of exchange for the plans and ideas that are being worked out in different sections of the country. It is hoped that state and local associations will not only cooperate with the service by sending in suggestions and criticisms which will make the department of real value, but will also avail themselves of every opportunity for assistance which it offers.

Chairman Selected for Annual Meeting

The chairmen selected for the various sections of the Annual Meeting of the National Tuberculosis Association, to be held in St. Louis, Mo., on April 22, 23 and 24, promise a program of unusual interest and helpfulness. The following chairmen have been chosen:

Clinical Section—DR. GEORGE E. DOCK, Professor of Medicine, Washington University, St. Louis.

Pathological Section—DR. EUGENE OPIE, Professor of Pathology, Washington University, St. Louis.

Advisory Council—DR. ALLEN W. FREEMAN, Secretary, State Board of Health of Ohio.

(Continued on page 3)

Red Cross Discontinues Seal

The following letters have been received from Dr. Livingston Farrand, Chairman, Central Committee of the American Red Cross, notifying the National Association that the American Red Cross will discontinue the use of a seal as a means of raising funds for the organization:

The American Red Cross
National Headquarters
Washington, D. C.

January 7, 1920.

DR. CHARLES J. HATFIELD,
National Tuberculosis Association,
381 Fourth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Hatfield:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 6th.

I am authorized by the Executive Committee of the American Red Cross to inform you that on account of the complications that have arisen by reason of the use of the name and symbol of the Red Cross on Christmas Seals, it is the decision of the Red Cross that such use be discontinued in the future.

The Executive Committee understands clearly the reasons which led to the use of the name and symbol of the Red Cross, and appreciates that the situation so presented is unique. Its decision has not been reached without most careful consideration and with every desire of avoiding any action which might be detrimental to the success of the work of the National Tuberculosis Association. It feels, nevertheless, that in view of all the facts and considerations, the discontinuance of the use of the name and symbol in the future is necessary, and has therefore taken the action mentioned above.

The Red Cross realizes that such discontinuance may have an adverse influence on the sale of Christmas Seals in 1920, and is particularly anxious that the work of the National Tuberculosis Association should not be hampered more than is inevitable by any uncertainty caused by such action of the Red Cross. The Executive Committee therefore authorizes me to say that the Red Cross waived its claim to one-half the net returns from the sale of Christmas Seals in the campaign of 1919. It hopes by this action to strengthen the finances of the National Tuberculosis Association in such a way as to enable the Association to plan its work with more assurance than would be possible without such additional resources.

I note your request that the Red Cross issue a statement that if a Christmas Seal is issued in 1920 by the National Tuberculosis Association, it is the acknowledged successor of the former Red Cross Christmas Seal. I cannot at this writing state officially that such a statement will be issued, but I have no doubt that the Executive Committee will authorize such action. Will you kindly let me know when it will be desirable from your point of view to have such a statement prepared and in what connection?

I note, further, that the Board of

Directors of the National Tuberculosis Association have decided that the month of December will probably be continued as the period for the sale of a tuberculosis seal, should such be issued.

I need not add that the Red Cross recognizes the very great importance of the work conducted by the National Tuberculosis Association, and has every wish to cooperate with the Association in any way possible.

With best wishes for the continued success of the movement which you are conducting, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) LIVINGSTON FARRAND,
Chairman, Central Committee.

The American Red Cross
National Headquarters
Washington, D. C.

January 14, 1920.

DR. CHARLES J. HATFIELD,
National Tuberculosis Association,
381 Fourth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Hatfield:

In reply to your letter of January 13th, and referring further to my letter of January 7th, I beg to say that the American Red Cross recognizes that with the withdrawal of the name and symbol of the Red Cross from the Christmas seal, it is probable that the National Tuberculosis Association will wish to continue independently the issue and sale of a tuberculosis seal under another name and symbol.

The development of the Christmas Seal, as a cooperative undertaking by the Red Cross and the National Tuberculosis Association, has been followed with much gratification by the Red Cross. We regret that circumstances make it inadvisable to continue the use of the name and symbol of the Red Cross in this connection, but wish to assure you that the Red Cross would view with cordial approval the issuance of a tuberculosis seal by the National Tuberculosis Association, and the continuation thereby of a most important and valuable procedure in the campaign against the disease which your association is organized to fight. Should the National Tuberculosis Association issue such a seal in 1920, the Red Cross not only extends its best wishes for the great success of the sale, but would hope to cooperate to that end in every practicable way.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) LIVINGSTON FARRAND,
Chairman, Central Committee.

Mr. Baldwin Resigns

Mr. William H. Baldwin, who has served since its organization, about three years ago, as Chairman of the National Tuberculosis Association's Committee on Federal Legislation, has resigned as Chairman. At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee, the following resolution, expressing regret over Mr. Baldwin's resignation, was adopted:

"Resolved, That Mr. Baldwin's resign-

nation as Chairman of the Committee on Federal Legislation is received with great sorrow and marked appreciation of the splendid work that he has done."

Mr. Baldwin's successor as chairman of the committee has not yet been appointed.

Annual Chairmen Selected

(Continued from page 2)

Sociological Section—DR. H. W. HILL, Executive Secretary, Minnesota Public Health Association, and President of the National Congress of Tuberculosis Secretaries.

Nursing Section—Chairman will probably be MISS EDNA L. FOLEY, Superintendent Chicago Visiting Nurse Association. Miss Foley has been on leave of absence for the past six months, doing tuberculosis work under the Red Cross in Italy.

Headquarters for the meeting will be at the Hotel Statler.

Watch for the program in the March BULLETIN.

Resolutions of A. P. H. A.

The American Public Health Association at its recent meeting in New Orleans passed eleven important resolutions. Among those which will be of interest to readers of the BULLETIN was the following on physical training:

"Whereas, The physical examination of school children and drafted men in the armies of the countries represented in the American Public Health Association has revealed a large amount of remediable defects, and that therefore legislation is necessary, whereby provision may be made for the correction of such defects by physical training, and
"Whereas, It is further desirable that the youth of these countries be educated in the duties of citizenship,

"Be it Resolved, That steps should be taken to provide means to these ends under the direction of properly qualified persons, and that arrangements therefore be made through cooperation by the several federal state and municipal governments."

No little discussion centered around the subject of health insurance, and the assembly passed a resolution urging the appointment of committees in the several countries represented in the Association:

"To study existing methods for the preservation and improvement of the health of the people of these several countries, such as hospital facilities, public health activities, charitable institutions and compulsory health insurance, with a view to reporting some adequate plan for coordinating already existing activities and for extending the application of scientific and social agencies for accomplishing the desired ends."

The National Tuberculosis Association is developing a campaign for a medical examination week to be held in 1920, and, at its suggestion, the A. P. H. A. passed the following resolution:

"Whereas, The people of the several countries represented in the American

(Continued on page 12)

The Framingham Demonstration

No 20: A Model School Equipment for Health

By D. B. Armstrong, M.D., Executive Officer

These monthly articles in the Framingham series began in July, 1918



Before any community was selected for the Health and Tuberculosis Demonstration the competing towns were asked to give to the National Committee in charge of the work every assurance that they would provide, so far as possible, an adequate health machinery for the routine requirements of disease prevention. The school authorities, for instance, in several of the communities, promised to assure the Health Demonstration of the full cooperation of a model public school equipment for health, particularly as regards organization and personnel. This the Framingham School Committee promised to do, and the committee has kept its promise most admirably.

At the beginning of the Demonstration, Framingham was spending through its School Committee about \$1,200 for health work among the school children. The School Committee is now handling a health expenditure of six or seven thousand dollars, which provides practically an adequate personnel and equipment for the 3,000 school children of Framingham. In fact, the Framingham equipment meets in most respects the model requirements as laid down by the American Public Health Association and the American Medical Association. Because the school equipment is at the present time the most complete section of the Framingham defenses against disease, it seems worth while to outline it to BULLETIN readers.

While the Health Demonstration has assisted at times in the initial financing of certain school health activities, the whole program is at present being met and financed by the committee itself, and the work is entirely under the direction of the School Committee and its staff.

The Framingham equipment for school health work developed gradually during the first two years of the Demonstration. One of the first steps of the Demonstration was a careful survey of hygienic conditions in the schools (see Monograph No. 6). Recommendations made in this survey emphasized the need for an expansion of the medical and nursing staff maintained by the School Committee. Further, at the request of the School Committee, the United States Public Health Service sent a school hygiene expert, Dr. Taliaferro Clark, to Framingham to analyze the situation and to recommend regarding necessary personnel for the control of disease among the school children. Partly, at least, on a basis of these recommendations, the following organization is now provided for school health work:

Personnel

A full-time physician, who has had previous experience in institutional and disease-preventive work. He directs the work of the school health machinery, is responsible for the hygiene of the school plants, supervises the school clinics, makes an annual examination of the school children, meets any emergencies when they arise, from accidents, etc., and is responsible for the control of communicable disease.

A school nurse, who assists the physician in the examinations, does the follow-up visiting in the homes, etc.

A school dentist, who devotes practically all of his time to work in the dental clinic, caring particularly for the more advanced cases of dental decay.

A dental nurse, who examines the teeth of all the school children, refers the more serious cases to the dentist, assists the dentist in his work, does extensive teeth cleaning, and lectures on dental hygiene.

A dietitian, who works with the physician in the families where there are children who are undernourished.

A posture teacher, who has had special training in posture work, and who has under her care a large number of children referred to her by the physician for special exercises, instruction, etc., aimed at the correction of posture defects.

A physical educator, who gives general hygienic instruction to all of the classes, conducts calisthenics, etc.

Clinic Equipment

A dental clinic, with a model equipment, situated centrally in the High School Building, to which the children from the grade schools are brought for treatment. The clinic is operated on a moderate pay basis, only the most needy cases being treated free, after investigation.

Posture clinics, which require very little equipment, and are held in most of the schools.

A nose and throat clinic arrangement in conjunction with one of the local hospitals.

A nutrition class in the Italian district.

Other Health Equipment

The school plants include one fresh-air school room, a number of open-window rooms, with adequate but inexpensive equipment, etc. School lunches have also been experimented with in a number of classes.

It is, of course, too early to measure the final results and ultimate effectiveness of this program. The advantages, of course, are many and obvious. All of the children are examined yearly, many incipient and correctable defects and diseases are discovered, and are referred to the local physicians or to the clinics for treatment. About 50 of the children are being given special care in the posture clinics. A great deal of progress has been made in the correction of dental defects, and nose and throat cases have been corrected.

From the tuberculosis point of view alone, the work has been pre-eminently worth while. In the first routine annual examination of the children, the physician discovered eleven cases of active or arrested tuberculosis, and 79 cases of suspicious tuberculosis, all of which are being given continued medical observation.

This equipment means that for one age group, at least, adequate measures are being taken for the detection of disease and for the promotion of health. The work among the school children is, of course, supplemented by and dovetails into the work along health lines for the other age groups in the community. This includes the prenatal visiting, the infant welfare visiting and clinic work, the pre-school clinic activities, the industrial medical work, as well as the general community work being carried out by local agencies and by the Demonstration in the fields of tuberculosis, general community sanitation, etc.

NOTE.—Several publications are now available at the Community Health Station and may be had at the rate of 5 cents a copy. *Diagnostic Standards in Tuberculosis*; Monograph No. 1, *The Program*; Monograph No. 2, *The Sickness Census*; Monograph No. 3, *The Vital Statistics of Framingham*; Monograph No. 4, *Medical Examination Campaigns*; Monograph No. 5, *Tuberculosis Findings*; Monograph No. 6, *Framingham Schools and Factories*; the Report of the Framingham Appraisal Committee. Address orders to Community Health Station, Framingham, Mass.

N. O. P. H. N. Meeting

A joint meeting of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing and the National League for Nursing Education will be held in Atlanta, Ga., on April 12 to 17. The meeting will be the first to be held under the recently adopted biennial system. Visitors attending can readily make connections for reaching St. Louis in time for the annual meeting of the National Tuberculosis Association, which will be held in that city on April 22, 23, and 24.

Disabled Men Receive Training

The Federal Board for Vocational Education reports that on December 31, 1919, there were 21,538 disabled soldiers, sailors, and marines in training for new occupations under the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act. A total of 34,154 disabled men have been "approved for training."

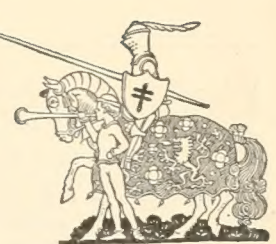


Modern Health Crusade

DEPARTMENT

Bulletin of the

National Tuberculosis Association



FEBRUARY

1920

8,000,000 Crusaders in 1920

National Tournament and Banneret Cup Contest Attract Recruits

With approximately four million Modern Health Crusaders enlisted up to the end of 1919, prospects are of the best for marshalling a host more than twice as large in the Crusade of 1920. Millions of supplies, the arms and munitions of the Crusaders, are now being distributed among the states. Children are responding to the lure of health chivalry and the summons of teachers. The endorsements of scores of state and county superintendents and of the National Education Association have reached communities that the 1919 Crusade did not penetrate. Special Crusade executives have been appointed by more than half of the 48 state associations.

The seven crusades of the middle ages were largely failures, but the modern health crusades of 1917, 1918 and 1919 have been successful, doubling their accomplishment each succeeding year. The slogan of Crusade leaders is "Every American child taught good health habits." The goal of this fourth Crusade is the enlistment of eight out of the twenty-two million children of school age. The goal of all Crusade workers is the introduction and use of the most practical form of health education for all children, whether its accomplishment takes four, seven or twenty years.

Invited to Tourney

Every school is eligible to enter the National Tournament in Health Knighthood. The first tourney, in which schools in comparatively few states were able to participate, on account of failure of supplies, terminates January 31st and reports on the official report forms should be mailed by teachers to their respective state associations not later than February 15th. The limiting dates of the second tourney are January 11th and June 12th, 1920. Any school or class may contend for a banner and renown over any 15 weeks chosen in its session out of the 22 weeks between these dates. The 15 weeks must be consecutive, except for one or two weeks represented by spring vacation. Schools continuing through June 12th may begin their records as late as February 29th.

For the national tournament, contestants are divided into eleven divisions. The first two are made up of ungraded schools; the remaining nine, of classes grouped in two or more successive grades from the first through the high school. Schools and classes thus tilt against contestants of similar age, and the one tournament is virtually



THE KAMP SCHOOL, CYPRESS, IND., REGISTERS SATISFACTION IN ITS VICTORY IN THE NATIONAL TOURNAMENT, FEBRUARY-MAY, 1919.

eleven. Banners will be presented for all the divisions, and announcement of the winners will be given to the press throughout the country.

The contest is to make the best record for the performance of health chores in the shortest period in which one can become a knight banneret—15 weeks. A credit of 1 is allowed the boy or girl for each week in which 75 per cent of the chores are done, and the average of the pupils' credits is the credit of the class. If two classes tie in credits, the banner is given to the one whose record represents the performance of the most chores in ratio to the enrollment. In addition to the eleven prize banners, the National Association will award a pennant or other suitable trophy to every class earning a credit of 15. Full particulars are given in the circular, "Second Field of the Cloth of Gold," sent free on application to state or national associations.

State, county and city tournaments are conducted in various parts of the country on the same plan as the national tournament. They are frequently set,

however, for ten weeks, thus bringing the pleasure and advantage of competition to schools whose sessions terminate too soon for a 15-week tourney in the national tournament.

Participation in a tournament or contest is not required in Crusade work. A school with less than 15 or ten weeks remaining in its session may profitably enlist Crusaders. The performing of chores for two weeks or more makes Crusaders.

Inter-State and Inter-Regional Contests

Just as school pride stimulates children to faithful work in the tournament, state pride stimulates in the banneret cup contest. The November and December numbers of the BULLETIN contained notices of the inter-state cup contest and printed an illustration of the beautiful cup which has been presented to the National Association as the trophy for the contest.

Following the challenge of the Mississippi Valley states to the five other state groups constituting the regional

divisions of tuberculosis associations, the National Association has offered a banner to the region in which the most knights banneret shall be enrolled during the 1919-20 school year, in proportion to school enrollment. The conditions for both the banneret cup and the inter-regional contests, as officially adopted, are printed elsewhere in this number of the BULLETIN.

An inter-school cup contest has been arranged in Utah. Mr. E. O. Howard, President of the Utah Public Health Association, is the donor of the trophy.

The Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis is conducting an inter-county competition, dividing the counties into four mutually exclusive divisions, according to population.

Rules and Conditions for Contests

A trophy, known as the Banneret Cup, will be awarded by the National Association in an interstate competition to enroll the relatively largest number of knights banneret in the Crusade. The conditions are as follows:

1. The victor shall be the school children, teachers and officers and the state association affiliated with the National Association in the state in which the most Crusaders become knights banneret in ratio to school enrollment.

2. The number of Crusaders in any state to be considered in this competition shall comprise only those which shall have been definitely reported to the state association or its local branches by teachers or their representatives as having won the rank and badge of knight banneret.

3. The fifteen weeks in each of which the boy or girl performs 75 per cent. of the health chores in order to become knight banneret must begin after September 6th, 1919, and end before June 13th, 1920. They need not be consecutive weeks.

4. The published school enrollment of a state shall be considered the total number of pupils in elementary and secondary schools, public, parochial and private (not including schools higher than high schools), as given in the last printed report of the U. S. Commissioner of Education, covering all states.

5. The report of the total number of knights banneret must be filed at the New York City office of the National Association by the state association not later than July 15th, 1920. In its report, the state association shall list the numbers of knights banneret enrolled in each county or other state division as reported to it.

6. The cup shall be awarded to the state association in the winning state, to be held by the association in behalf of itself and the schools for one year after receipt and thereafter until it is won in another state in a similar competition. The cup shall become the permanent property of the state association and school system winning it three times in annual competition.

Interregional Competition

The banner offered by the National Association in the interregional compe-



THE CAST IN "ANY MAN," PRESENTED BY INDIANAPOLIS SCHOOL CHILDREN.

tion shall similarly be awarded for the largest enrollment of knight banneret in ratio to school enrollment. The conditions shall be the same as in the interstate contest, except that the numbers of knights banneret and of pupils enrolled shall represent all the states of the regional divisions of the National Association, and that the banner shall be presented to the regional secretary in trust for the several states as their permanent property.

New Crusade Manual

The new manual of the Modern Health Crusade, just printed, is the most complete publication brought out in connection with the Crusade. Designed primarily for teachers, it is of value also to health workers, members of parent-teacher associations and women's clubs.

The manual is a statement of the complete present program of the Crusade, but is divided into an explanation of the fundamental and necessary program of the Crusade and an explanation of the auxiliary and more advanced program. This division makes it unnecessary for the teacher who is allowed time only for the fundamental program to familiarize herself with the complete manual.

Without waiting to receive the manual, every teacher can secure a knowledge of the necessary features of the Crusade program from the "brief explanation" circular, the health chore folder (any one of the three editions), and the circular, *Second Field of the Cloth of Gold*. It is recommended that sample copies of these circulars, marked 1, 2 and 3, to indicate the order in which they should be read, be placed in the hands of all teachers who may be interested to enter their classes in the tourney and competition conducted for the rest of the term. A sample certificate of enrollment and button may well be included.

The manual contains many practical suggestions for leading children in the faithful performance of the health chores, for hygienic inspection in schools,

for drills, entertainments, competitions, and for health clubs co-ordinated in state and national legions. In its advanced program the manual includes the National Order of the Round Table and community sanitation work.

At the time of this writing, it is impossible to quote the price of the manual. The cost will, however, be low, permitting the placing of the manual in the hands of the teachers of all schools recognizing the desirability of giving time for the work beyond that required for the fundamental program.

Health Play, "Any Man"

A health play, entitled "*Any Man*," written and presented last spring by the pupils of Grade 8 of School 33, Indianapolis, aroused so much interest in crusade work among those not directly concerned in the school or the performance, that we are printing a synopsis of the play for the benefit of teachers and others who are in search of good hygiene plays.

Act 1.—*King Health's* court. The king is seated upon his throne, surrounded by his followers. At the stroke of twelve, *King Sickness* enters and challenges *King Health* that in four weeks he will gain control over *Any Man*. *King Health* accepts the challenge and marshals his forces, *Sleep*, *Pure Water*, *Fresh Air*, *Exercise*, *Cleanliness*, *Conscience*, *Good Humor* and *Wholesome Food*, while *King Sickness* summons *Amusements*, *Dainties*, *Beverages*, *Laziness*, *Ill Humor* and *Impure Air*.

Act 2.—*Any Man* is reading in his library in the evening, while *Sleep* gently waves her hand over him. *Amusements* enters and tempts *Any Man* to carouse. *Conscience* urges him to refuse, but *Dainties* and *Beverages* appear and *Any Man* yields and goes with them.

Act 3.—One month later. *Any Man* returns home at midnight accompanied by *Amusements*. He petulantly orders away *Pure Water*, *Fresh Air* and *Cleanliness*, whereupon *King Sickness* and his forces enter. The next morning *Any*



18 BELOW ZERO HAS NO TERRORS FOR THIS ENERGETIC YOUNG CRUSADER FROM NEBRASKA.

Man, ill in bed, is ordered by the doctor to follow a strict regime to regain his health.

Act 4.—Some months later. *Any Man* returns from the country, where he has been sent to recuperate. He is once more in vigorous health and recognizes his folly in having allowed himself to be led astray. *King Health* and his followers enter, singing, and the king delivers to his subjects a message which reads, in part: "Health is the natural inheritance of *Any Man*, and all who follow your counsel may enjoy its blessings. You have assured *Any Man* of that perfect joy that comes with a wholesome life. With your assistance, I have no fear of *King Sickness* and his court." All agree to unite to make unceasing war upon *King Sickness* and rid the world of him forever.

March Meeting

The subjects suggested for the March meeting, "Nervous system; influence of mind on health; cheerfulness, anger, courage, purity," are basis for a highly interesting short talk to children. A physician who is an entertaining speaker can prove himself a valuable instructor by merely drawing on his own fund of personal observations. The teacher also may speak on the text, both from experience and literature.

The nervous system can be tellingly compared to the telegraphic control of a great railway. Regarding the power of a will to be well, almost every child will enjoy a recital of the struggle and victory of Theodore Roosevelt in developing from a sickly, asthmatic boy to a man of wonderful physique. "They can who think they can."

The health value of wholesome laughter should be pointed out to the children immediately after the speaker has told a laughter-provoking story. The chemical reaction of anger and fear, creating a

poison in the system, will prove a source of wonderment to the youngsters at the same time emphasizing a wholesome lesson.

A leaflet, "Nerves and Grouches," will be supplied to teachers upon application to the Life Extension Institute, 25 West 45th Street, New York.

Why the Health Chores?

The old style of teaching physiology and hygiene, which is the present style in a large number of the schools of the country, presents to the child the facts of bones and muscles and health laws but leaves it to him to apply this information to his conduct. Under the Crusade system, in contrast, this inversion making progress so slow is corrected. Practice comes first and explanations follow.

In the Crusade system there is no call to abandon explanations. On *doing* his hygienic duties, the child is peculiarly interested in the explanations. The Minnesota Public Health Association recently printed in its *Journal* a set of explanations for health chores, virtually a tiny hygiene. As printed herewith, with slight adaptations, the paragraphs apply to each of the eleven chores as numbered:

1. Germs lead a hand to mouth existence. By washing my hands before each meal, I make certain that they are free from many germs which might otherwise get into my mouth directly from my hands when eating.
2. The fingernails often hold many germs, some of which may be disease germs. The safe way is to clean the fingernails every day, and so keep the germs which may be lodging under them from entering the body.
3. Keeping fingers, pencils and anything else which may have been in someone's else mouth, nose or fingers, out of my own mouth and nose is one of

the most important ways of safeguarding myself from serious infectious (catching) diseases.

4. A fine film which covers unclean teeth holds millions of germs. Often these germs, if not brushed from the teeth and rinsed out of the mouth, destroy the gum tissue and cause the teeth to decay. That is why I brush my teeth thoroughly every morning and evening.

5. Taking ten or more slow, deep breaths of fresh air every day helps to make my body strong. I cover my mouth and nose when I sneeze; for if I don't, I may spread disease.

6. Playing out of doors also makes me strong and gives me a good appetite.

7. Ten hours' sleep every night is needed to rest my mind and body, so that I may work and play and become bigger and stronger.

8. By drinking plenty of water every day, I keep the inside of my body cleaned out, and also gain in weight. Water makes up seven-tenths of the weight of my body.

9. The ninth chore helps me to form habits which will be easy to follow all my life and which, if faithfully followed, will save me much needless ill health.

10. Keeping neat and cheerful constantly and being helpful to others will save me worry and make me happy.

11. Taking a full bath twice every week will keep my body clean from perspiration. A warm rub after my bath keeps my blood circulating to every cell, bringing nourishment to the cells and carrying away their waste products.

The National Association wishes to stimulate school instruction in hygiene with the use of modern textbooks. It is suggested that hygiene teachers make clear the application of the various parts of the text to each of the eleven health chores.



CHORE NO. 5 IS A COMFORTABLE WINTER PASTIME IN FLORIDA.

Crusade Exhibit Panels

The Massachusetts Tuberculosis League has produced a set of five unusually attractive exhibit panels in oil. Each panel carries as a heading a few words which, when the panels are arranged in order, read, "The Modern Health Crusade Work for School Children."

The panels were made under the direction of Mr. R. V. Spencer, executive secretary of the League, by the National Child Welfare Association. The original set is used as a traveling exhibit by the Massachusetts State Child Welfare Exhibit and Clinic. They have not been reproduced by a printing process.

Health workers interested in securing similar panels in the original paintings or lithographed may secure information from the National Child Welfare Association, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Revival of Play

"*King Good Health Wins*," the Crusade play written by Miss Alberta Walker and originally published by the Department of the Interior, Washington, has been revised by the author and Mrs. E. R. Grant, Crusade leader for the District of Columbia. It is published as an eight-page pamphlet, containing a pattern for the Crusaders' cardboard helmets and a picture showing the stage setting.

Copies may be secured at 10 cents each, postpaid, from the Washington Tuberculosis Association, 923 H street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

A performance of this play, in combination with the accolade ceremony at the time Crusaders are to be knighted would be an effective means of raising funds. With careful rehearsals and advertising, the play is very likely to draw an overflow audience at 15c. admission, with a call for a second performance.

Modern Lessons in Health

(Excerpts from paper by Miss Ethel E. Redfield, State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Idaho, at the Northwestern Conference on Tuberculosis.)

We have long preached the doctrine of health first; we have long discussed the importance of inculcating health habits in the pupils of our schools; we have formally made a place in the school program for physical exercises; but real effort along this line has been desultory or confined to particular places or sections, the cities and larger places alone, as a rule, providing for systematic physical education. The work has been "from the top down," whether we consider the age of the pupils privileged to receive its benefits, or the remedial nature of the work offered in contrast with preventive work. Modern methods of teaching sanitation and hygiene imply a demand on the part of the people for the teaching of these things to all the children, and their support of such teaching.

The Modern Health Crusade, which furnishes the indirect motive that secures results in health education, is the happiest type of organization that could be conceived. It performs the mission of inculcating habits of personal cleanliness and of stimulating in pupils a pride in their personal appearance, as well as of establishing cooperation between home and school. Children are most zealous in the performance of the health chores, and their faithfulness has been productive of most beneficial results. This testimony is brought to me by parents and teachers wherever the work has been introduced. One city superintendent states that he has never known of anything that functioned so well with home and school as the Modern Health Crusade. Of a school attendance in Idaho last year of about 100,000 children, 50,000 were enlisted in this work, and a number of the counties were unable to introduce the work because of the short school terms resulting from the influenza epidemic. This year standard school requirements laid down by the state department of education demand of all schools participation in the Crusade as a part of the regular school work.

Notes from the Field

Every county in Iowa has taken up the Crusade, and twelve counties are enrolled 100 per cent. This means that every public, parochial and rural school in the county has started the work.

* *

Mr. Clinton P. Anderson, of New Mexico, has made an interesting proposition to a principal reporting a 100 per cent. enrollment. "If," said Mr. Anderson, "this 100 per cent. enrollment becomes a 100 per cent. group of knights banneret, we shall credit your school with 10,000 per cent. efficiency, multiplying 100 by 100. If you succeed in reaching this goal, I agree to bring either the governor or the lieutenant-governor to your town and have him present the gold pins to the children."

* *

"In North Carolina," writes Dr. L. B. McBrayer, "the crusade is being mighty well received. The children enjoy it, the old people enjoy it, the teachers enjoy it, the state department of health approves it, the state and county superintendents of schools approve it, and it is working well."

* *

"You will never know," writes a teacher from Nebraska, "what the crusade has done for the children. It is so much easier for me, now that I know that all of my children are clean. One boy told me that he formerly had a bath about once a year, but now he is taking one every week."

* *

The Maryland Tuberculosis Association has sent to every parochial school in the state a letter containing the following endorsement of the Crusade by Cardinal Gibbons: "His Eminence will be pleased to have the children make every intelligent effort to preserve the

great gift of health, and to cooperate with the good men and women who are doing so much to reduce the ravages of disease."

* *

In Iowa, the Crusade has been taken up in every county, and twelve counties are enrolled 100 per cent. This means that every public, parochial and rural school in the county has started the work.

Endorsement by Section Chairman of N. E. A.

Mr. George O. Smith, Chairman of the County Superintendents' Section of the National Education Association, has sent the following letter to Miss M. Grace Osborne, director of school activities of the Illinois Tuberculosis Association:

"The awakening of America regarding the health of her inhabitants, particularly that of her children, is, to my mind, one of the most hopeful signs on the horizon of national progress. Every law, every organization, and every device which encourages and promotes this glorious work should have the unqualified endorsement of educators.

"It is therefore proper to endorse the Modern Health Crusade fostered by the National Tuberculosis Association and the American Red Cross. It is an excellent device to get children interested in acquiring good health habits. The tournament idea especially is attractive to children. The Crusade provides a practical course in personal hygiene and sanitation which can be followed in any school. The plan can be used with or without a public health nursing service.

"Any school or system of schools not yet carrying on some definite health program or failing to get the proper results may well consider the Modern Health Crusade. It will awaken a keener interest in health matters. It will motivate and vitalize the teaching and acquiring of proper health habits.

"I wish the Modern Health Crusade a broad extension of usefulness."

Products and By-Products

From far and near come testimonials indicating the better health conditions that spring up wherever the Crusade is started.

"I must confess," writes a Baltimore principal, "that I never dreamed that such improvement could be made among two thousand children in three short weeks. The results have been nothing short of miraculous."

"One dear little girl," writes Miss Esther Watson, teacher of physical training at Southold, N. Y., "told me that in the two years she had been doing the chores she had kept perfectly well, although she had always been sick during the winter before."

"We have entirely escaped the influenza epidemic," writes Mr. E. J. Rudolph, a teacher at Ritchey, N. M. "The children are all clean, healthy and happy."

Tuberculosis Work in Europe

(Continued from page 2)

studying tuberculosis work in these countries and attending the annual meeting of the British National Association. The following are some of the impressions gathered during the visit as recently reported to the Board of Directors of the National Association.

1. "The British desire for American friendship and cooperation in international health is deep and sincere. The friendship between the British and French is very evident. It would seem to be a national policy to emphasize this friendship on all occasions, in medical meetings and in political life. It is possible, however, that the British and French relationship is more cordial than the friendship of either country for the United States.

2. "A proposal for the organization of an International Tuberculosis Conference or Association was first made by Dr. Leon Bernard in London, and was discussed at intervals during the entire visit of your representatives to England and France. The consensus of opinion was that, since the old International Conference on Tuberculosis was dominated largely by German interests, although the president was a Frenchman, it is best to consider the old organization as obsolete. It is planned to attempt to form an International Tuberculosis Association inviting in the first place representatives from the Allied countries only. To this end it is proposed that Monsieur Leon Bourgeois, Chairman of the old International Conference on Tuberculosis, send formal invitations to the National Association of America, Great Britain, France and Italy, inviting them to send representatives to Paris for the purpose of organizing an International Tuberculosis Association. The tentative date suggested by the French for such a meeting is October, 1920. If an International Tuberculosis Association is formed on this occasion, it is likely that the first regular meeting of the Association will be invited to London to take the place of the meeting which was to be held in London in 1915 and was postponed because of the war. Presumably there is a chance that the meeting in 1922 will take place in the United States provided the necessary invitation is given by our National Association.

3. "The Red Cross is actively interested in the tuberculosis movement in Great Britain and in France. In Great Britain the new president of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis is Sir Arthur Stanley, who during the war has occupied a position in England somewhat similar to that of Mr. Davison in the United States. In France a somewhat looser tie or affiliation is in the making. At present one of the three French Red Cross Societies is actively engaged in tuberculosis work.

4. "The organization and plans of the new Ministry of Health of Great Britain are most interesting. Because

(Continued on page 12)

Occupational Therapy

This column of the BULLETIN is conducted in connection with the Medical Service of the National Association, which maintains an Advisory Service on Occupational Therapy. It is designed to keep the tuberculosis worker informed regarding the development of occupational therapy in the treatment of the disease and to offer suggestions for the vocational training and economic rehabilitation of the tuberculous patient. Readers are invited to send in contributions which will be helpful to workers in the field. Good, clear photographs of patients in various occupations will be particularly welcome. Address all correspondence to the Institutional Secretary.

The Problem of Instructors

That the value of occupational therapy for persons under treatment for tuberculosis is now being recognized quite generally is proved by the number of inquiries from sanatorium authorities, as to how the work may be introduced and carried on, which are being received at the National Association's headquarters.

The first and all important requisite is the instructor, for, although equipment is necessary and materials must be properly selected, unless the instructor is capable, efficient and enthusiastic, the work will not succeed permanently. At present, qualified directors of occupational therapy are somewhat scarce. Many of the "Reconstruction Aides" released from service in army hospitals have been taken over by the U. S. Public Health Bureau for service in hospitals where beneficiaries of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance are under treatment. Others have returned to private life, so that up to the present, this anticipated source of supply of instructors has not been of much avail.

The several training schools for occupational therapy workers report many calls for the services of their graduates, for it must be remembered that the value of this work was long ago demonstrated in mental cases and there is an established demand for workers in that field. Where, then, shall a sanatorium superintendent look for some person to organize occupational therapy in his institution?

Last spring, the Federal Board of Vocational Education agreed to provide a certain sanatorium where ex-service men were under the care of the War Risk Bureau, a measure of occupational therapy and pre-vocational training. Some well qualified and experienced instructors of manual arts were selected and given a brief, intensive course in tuberculosis. This was followed by visits to a couple of sanatoria where occupational and vocational training were in operation and then each man was detailed to a sanatorium, where, *under the direction and with the hearty cooperation of the medical superintendent*, a system was inaugurated and developed to fit the particular needs of the institution.

Again, in a small sanatorium in Michigan, the superintendent interested a local manual arts teacher who, by devoting to it a very few hours weekly, has succeeded in developing much useful curative work. The ideal arrangement is, of course, the employment, under the medical superintendent, of a

director of occupations, but in practically all school systems today manual arts instructors, men and women, are employed and there are few sanatoria which could not at least make a beginning with the part-time help of one of them.

Courses at Arroyo Successful

Occupational therapy at Arroyo Sanatorium, Livermore, Alameda Co., Cal., has been extremely successful. Seventy-five per cent. of the work at the sanatorium is done by bed patients, who work a short time each day between rest hours, and classes for ambulant patients are held in the morning for a period of one hour. "I note a constantly increasing interest on the part of the patients," writes Miss Olivia L. Tiedebohl, supervisor of occupational therapy, "the moral effect is splendid, and they are eager to learn new subjects."

The demand for the articles made at the Sanatorium during the holiday period was so great that the patients were unable to produce a sufficient quantity to fill the orders received.

Iowa Appoints Instructor

Miss Rachel Horner, formerly of Muirdale Sanatorium, Wis., has been appointed instructor of occupational therapy for the Iowa Tuberculosis Association. It has been planned to introduce the work in every tuberculosis sanatorium in the state as rapidly as possible.

In order to give the patients the opportunity to receive vocational training as speedily as possible, and at a minimum expense, an interesting and thus far satisfactory system of developing the work is now being tried out. The patients of every institution receive their initial instruction from the state director, but after a short period of training a voluntary worker of the district, who has some knowledge of occupational therapy, continues the work under the general supervision of the instructor.

The occupations so far taken up are woodworking, construction of looms and shuttles for lace making, and metal work for the men; and decorative painting and lace making for the women. It is interesting to note that the proceeds received from a sale of a month's work at one sanatorium paid for all the tools and material used by the patients, and in addition put a small sum into the treasury of the association.

Suggestions from the Field

This department of the Bulletin is conducted in connection with the Loan Service Bureau of the Publicity Department. It is designed to give valuable suggestions regarding new lines of work or new methods originated or successfully used by tuberculosis associations throughout the country. Tuberculosis workers are invited to send the National Association Bulletin Editor all information suitable for publication in these columns.

Old Tire Sale Raises Funds

It is amazing how many really valuable things there are in the world which come under the heading of "junk." Only when one reads in one's favorite Sunday supplement the story of the "junk man who became a millionaire," does one realize that there is money in the things which people throw away.

The Santa Clara County Anti-Tuberculosis Association, in cooperation with the local Automobile Trades Association, recently put more than seven hundred dollars into its coffers by the sale of some sixteen thousand odd pounds of automobile tires and tubes. Individual car owners were invited to drop off their discarded tires and tubes at a certain busy corner of the city, and the garage men belonging to the automobile association scoured their places of business for old rubber which they delivered in trucks. The old tires and tubes were then sold to junk men at auction.

The plan was so successful that the association is now making arrangements for a permanent depot at which the public and the garage men will leave their old rubber to be sold periodically for the benefit of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society. The sales of this material are expected to add a decidedly worth-while income for tuberculosis work.

Photographs for Publicity

Newspaper editors are always on the lookout for interesting and unusual pho-



AN ALLEGORICAL PHOTOGRAPH PRODUCED FOR THE WISCONSIN ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION, INTERPRETING THE STRUGGLE FOR HEALTH AGAINST DISEASE AND DEATH

tographs. Produce a real human-interest picture, accompanied by a caption or story that is interesting to the average newspaper reader, and you may be reasonably certain of receiving space. As an example, let us mention the widely-published photograph of a tuberculosis nurse shielding a child, which was used during the seal campaign and declared by Howard Christy Chandler to be the most beautiful photograph he had ever seen.

The Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association recently received much valuable publicity because of an unusually artistic photograph made for the association by a Wisconsin artist. The

picture is an allegorical description of the anti-tuberculosis campaign, the figures representing death and tuberculosis being held at bay by the medical profession, the tuberculosis association, the nurse, philanthropy, and the press.

Dolls for Window Display

Whatever it may be that makes miniature reproductions so fascinating, there is no doubt that a good exhibit of small models of buildings and tiny figures representing real people, generally receive a great deal of the public's attention.

An attractive little exhibit of this kind, designed by Mrs. E. R. Grant, of the Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, Washington, D. C., was very successfully used during the seal campaign as a window display by one of the largest automobile companies in the city. A placard, explaining the work of the Modern Health Crusade and the application of seal funds in developing the work, was placed in front of the display.

The exhibit not only attracted a great many spectators, but received considerable comment in local newspapers.

N. O. P. H. N. Poster

A very effective poster is being issued by the National Organization for Public Health Nursing, for use in clinics and dispensaries and for general propaganda purposes. The poster is printed in two colors and shows the figure of a public health nurse surrounded by the workman, the mother, and the school-boy, who are making an appeal for advice and help.

Single copies of the poster, size 14 in. x 18 3/4 in., are sold at eight cents each, lots of 50 at \$3.50, and lots of 100 at \$6.75. Orders should be placed with the National Organization for Public Health Nursing, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York.



A WINDOW DISPLAY USED IN WASHINGTON, D. C., WHICH ATTRACTED MANY SPECTATORS DURING THE RED CROSS SEAL CAMPAIGN.

Tinfoil for Funds

Has it ever occurred to you that to throw away the tinfoil which is wrapped around your favorite brand of candy or tobacco, is throwing away real money? Tinfoil is a very valuable product in these days of high prices, and it is a comparatively simple matter to find a dealer who will cart away all he can purchase for a substantial sum. A tinfoil campaign, therefore, conducted among the children and housewives of a town may become a profitable undertaking for a tuberculosis association.

A very successful tinfoil campaign was recently conducted with the co-operation of a prominent newspaper in Birmingham, Ala., by the Alabama Tuberculosis Association. Dr. George Eaves, Executive Secretary of the Association, through the editor of the children's page of the paper, announced the campaign, and an enthusiastic collection of tinfoil was made by the youngsters of the city. The child making the closest guess on the quantity that would be received by the association will have the privilege of digging the first shovelfull of dirt in breaking the ground for the new hospital.

More than two thousand pounds of tinfoil were collected, and the name of every child making a contribution was published in the newspaper. Letters from children who sent in tinfoil and who made guesses as to the amount that would be collected were printed daily.

Aviator Assists Campaign

During the late war, one of the most effective means of spreading allied propaganda among the German forces was for aviators to drop great quantities of printed literature into the enemy lines. If this is a method which proved to be useful in the great war of destruction, there surely is every reason why it should be employed in a war for health and humanity.

Gainesville, Fla., was the first community to make war on tuberculosis by calling in the assistance of the aviator. During the seal campaign, when things were looking almost hopeless for the sale, the campaign director learned that two airmen were planning to fly over the town. He immediately had quantities of handbills printed which read: "We are Bombing Tuberculosis," and arranged to have the aviators drop them over the city during their flight. The airmen flew over the public square and while attracting large crowds by exhibiting daring stunts, they scattered the leaflets among the spectators. As a result, the tuberculosis fund was increased by several hundred dollars.

Prize Essay Contest

The lessons instilled in one's childhood are rarely forgotten, and if there is the added incentive of a prize to urge one to do one's work well, there is good reason to believe that instruction will be remembered.

The Visiting Nurse Association, of

A Page which Points to Successful Campaigning

An Appeal to the 31,000,000 People in the Mississippi Valley



WARD of 400,000 of our neighbors—men, women and children—now living in that great and prosperous territory designated as the "North Mississippi Valley States" have been stricken by tuberculosis.

These friends of ours are dying at the rate of approximately 40,000 annually.

Through lack of means to enforce well-established methods for the con-

trol of this disease thousands of new victims are being added to the list year by year.

With the funds derived through the sale of Red Cross Seals in former years, volunteer agencies consisting of state and local tuberculosis societies have achieved noteworthy results in bringing about a reduction in the number of annual deaths from tuberculosis. Thousands of wage earners have been restored to health. The lives of large numbers of men, women and children have been saved. An incalculable amount of human misery has been prevented, through the sale of Red Cross Seals at a penny apiece.

But there is much work yet to do, more than many of us realize. Unless we earnestly support this movement with our influence and our dollars this great life saving movement will fail of its object. It must not fail. Far too many lives—lives of our own people—are at stake.

The annual sale of Red Cross Christmas Seals and Health Bonds begins December 1st.

We, therefore, call upon the people of our respective states to give freely—both in money and in helpful service—to this great humanitarian cause.

Frank O. Bowden
Governor of Illinois

Samuel A. McElhiney
Governor of Nebraska

Joseph W. Wright
Governor of Indiana

Lyman J. Traylor
Governor of North Dakota

W. J. Harrison
Governor of Iowa

James A. Smith
Governor of Ohio

Arthur E. Murphy
Governor of Michigan

Peter A. B. Smith
Governor of South Dakota

J. A. Bengtson
Governor of Minnesota

Frederick D. Cameron
Governor of Missouri

Emanuel A. Phelps
Governor of Wisconsin

Red Cross seal campaigners of the Mississippi Valley states point with pride to the signatures of the eleven governors of their territory who endorsed the drive against "The next to go." This is the sort of endorsement that puts strength into any movement needing popular support and it is a *coup* worth remembering. There will be other campaigns during 1920.

New Haven, Conn., in cooperation with the Board of Education, conducted a prize story contest during the seal campaign in the seventh, eighth and high school grades of the city. A bulletin was sent by the superintendent of schools to the teachers giving the rules of the contest and enclosing literature on tuberculosis work and on the Red

Cross seal. The children received thorough drilling on the subject of the seal sale and the prevention of tuberculosis, and more than 200 good stories were handed in to the judges.

The prizes offered to each grade were \$5.00, \$3.00 and \$2.00, the money being contributed for the work by a friend of the Association.

Resolutions of A. P. H. A.

(Continued from page 3)

Public Health Association have not as yet been effectively aroused to the necessity for periodical physical examination:

"Be it Resolved, That the American Public Health Association urges that a national medical examination week be appointed during the month of May, 1920, and that this Association unite in an educational movement with all national health, social and medical agencies of these several countries for the furtherance of this end."

Perhaps the most interesting meeting of the session was that which dealt with the subject of federal health activities, and the following resolutions relative to coordination of such federal health activities was passed:

"Whereas, It is believed that the promotion, maintenance and protection of health in its citizens is one of the fundamental functions of civil government, and

"Whereas, lack of coordination in any national program of administration and of orderly balanced expansion of the functions of the federal health services in the United States has resulted from the present distribution of such functions among various departments of the government,

"Be it Resolved, That the American Public Health Association thereby does urge that measures be taken to assure for the future a national health program and a coordinated federal health administration; and that to accomplish these ends a standing committee of members of the American Public Health Association be appointed by the President of the Association to study the needs of the national health situation to confer with other health and social agencies and do whatever lies within its power, to secure the appointment of a special congressional commission on the coordination of the federal health activities along the general lines of the so-called France Bill."

In this connection it was shown that the U. S. Public Health Service is having difficulties in retaining qualified men in the service and in securing satisfactory men for the increased number in personnel that is required. One of the chief reasons for this is the inadequacy of the salaries now permitted by law. A resolution was introduced and passed calling upon Congress to enact such legislation at an early date as will increase materially the pay of officers of the United States Public Health Service.

Another resolution strongly deprecates the passage of such legislation as is embodied in a bill before Congress, to prohibit the use of dogs for scientific purposes of the passage, for such a measure would seriously hamper medical and surgical progress.

Tuberculosis Work in Europe

(Continued from page 9)

of the act creating it and of the financial backing assured by the social insurance system, the Ministry of Health

is perhaps the most powerful department of the government. Under the Right Honorable Christopher Addison, M.D., and Sir George Newman, extensive plans are being made for health work in all directions and tuberculosis is receiving a great deal of attention. At present the chief emphasis is laid upon housing. It seems that there is at hand a splendid opportunity for the Ministry of Health to secure great results if its direction and control are successful.

5. "The social insurance scheme, as it is in operation in England, receives much criticism and some qualified endorsement. A statement is made that social insurance would be a good thing if human nature and medical attention were perfect. There are numerous complaints of the treatment given by the so-called panel physicians, that is physicians who are working under the social insurance system. Complaint is made also as to the lack of hospital and sanatorium provision for the treatment of beneficiaries. On the whole, however, no one was conferred with who expressed himself as willing to give up the trial of the social insurance system and to go back to the former lack of system.

6. "Gratifying evidence of the high esteem in which the AMERICAN REVIEW OF TUBERCULOSIS is held by the British was given. Sir Robert Philip states that a number of proposals have been made for the establishment of a *British Journal of Tuberculosis*. Personally, he is unwilling to endorse any one of these proposals until he is quite sure that there is no chance of securing British cooperation in our AMERICAN REVIEW. It is thought that one good Review that might be read by English-speaking peoples is better than several second-class periodicals. Sir Robert suggested informally that the REVIEW might be extended to Great Britain by organizing a supplementary board of editors which would give British endorsement and perhaps a certain amount of supervision; that by degrees the management should include an equal representation from American and British editors. As to the subscription price to be asked, Sir Robert stated that, according to current standards, a guinea a year would not be too much. If such a price is placed upon British subscriptions, however, it would be best to charge all subscribers, who are not members of our National Association, an equal price.

7. "In France complete plans for the control of tuberculosis are under discussion. Within the next month or two a National Association will be formed, with Leon Bourgeois as president, Professor Calmette as vice-president, and Dr. Leon Bernard as secretary. Some of the French physicians who are actively interested in the new organization are Drs. Letulle, Rist, Guinard, Kuss, Paul Courmont (of Lyons), and Besancon.

8. "The Tuberculosis Commission for France of the Rockefeller Foundation has done a great deal to stimulate tuberculosis work. The areas of demon-

stration of the 19th arrondissement in Paris and in the Department of the Eure et Loire are being revised and adapted to continuance under French auspices. Tuberculosis dispensaries are being supplied in some of the devastated areas on the battle front and also in Corsica. Formation of the French National Association is being stimulated and an active interest is taken in the formation of the International Tuberculosis Association. Dr. Linsly Williams and his colleagues are to be congratulated upon the statesmanlike way in which they are helping the French to adjust their methods to modern conditions."

More Benefits for ex-Service Men

Under the new Amendment to the War Risk Insurance Act, which became a law on December 24, 1919, government life insurance policies may be made payable to any of the following list of beneficiaries:

Parent, grandparent, step-parent, parent through adoption, wife or husband, child, grandchild, stepchild, adopted child, brother, sister through adoption, step-brother, stepsister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, a person who has stood in the relation of a parent to the insured for a period of one year or more prior to the insured's enlistment or induction, the children of such person; parent, grandparent, step-parent or parent through adoption of the insured's wife or husband.

Government life insurance (converted) may now be paid at death in a lump sum or in installments for 36 months or more, at the option of the insured.

The rate of compensation for disability has been greatly increased. A comparison between the amounts formerly granted under the War Risk Insurance Act with those provided by the new law follows:

	W. I. R.	As Act Amended
Temporary Total Disability—		
With neither wife nor child....	\$30	\$80
With wife but no child.....	45	90
With wife and one child.....	55	95
With wife and two children.....	65	100
With wife and three or more children.....	75	100
With no wife but one child.....	40	90
With no wife but two children.....	50	95
With no wife but three children.....	60	100
With no wife but four children.....	60	105
Extra allowance for dependent mother or dependent father or both.....	10 ea.	10 ea.

Under the new law there is an allowance to a man temporarily totally disabled, and with no wife living, of \$5 additional for each child (in excess of one) without limit as to number.

The compensation for total and permanent disability under the new law is \$100 per month.

A special reinstatement ruling has been passed, making it possible for soldiers, sailors and marines to become reinstated within three months after the month of their discharge, by mailing two months' premiums to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance without a written application or statement as to health.

